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No. 16388.

號六十月一十年五十五百九千壹

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1915.

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and occupation of the applicant, and
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12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
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11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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Hongkong, June 14, 1915.

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223,970,387.

I-Authorized Capital 25,000,000

Subscribed Capital 24,500,000

Paid-up Capital 22,437,500

II-Fire Funds 3,837,047

III-Life & Annuity Funds 17,667,690

Sinking Fund Account 128,290

223,970,387

Revenue Fire Branch 22,821,466

Life and Annuity 2,141,693

Branches

Revenue Marine Department 837,239

Other Receipts 475,940

25,335,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various
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Hongkong, July 5, 1915

561

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Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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Medical Magazine, March, 1912.

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TELEPHONE 346.

THE DIARY.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, Nov. 19—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Teakwood and Blackwood Furniture, at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

SATURDAY, Nov. 20—

2.45 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, etc., at No. 12 Stanley Terrace, Quarry Bay.

3.15 p.m.—Gymkhana at Race Course, Happy Valley.

MONDAY, Nov. 22—

1.30 a.m.—Full Moon.

Licensing Board Meeting.

THURSDAY, Nov. 25—

Thanksgiving Day (U.S.).

FRIDAY, Nov. 26—

Settlement Day: Local Stock Exchange.

TUESDAY, Nov. 30—

St. Andrew's Day.

Scottish Council at Theatricals.

(perhaps the House of Lords) would be up in arms against such a step. For are there not great business men in Parliament? And are not business men out of Parliament, who are worth their salt at all, not as keen politicians as any in the House? Of course in a Coalition Cabinet, one sheds one's politics. These are among the little difficulties which beset Lord Rosebery's suggestion. And what is the matter with the present Cabinet and what was wrong with past Cabinets? (His Lordship was at the head of at least one Administration.) Are they not business men, even though they might more fittingly and in perfect good taste be described as professional politicians. In our opinion a full-blown statesman or even a politician merely is not likely to be any the less useful because he is paid for his services to the country. Probably Lord Rosebery, in suggesting that the Cabinet should contain at least one non-political business man member means nothing more than that such inclusion should strengthen the Cabinet in dealing with questions of organisation. Organisation, however, seems more properly to belong to Departments rather than to Cabinets. Of course, an "Organising Department," having as its chief function the guidance of other Departments, might be what Lord Rosebery wishes should be under the special control of his non-political business man member of the Cabinet.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOV. 16, 1915.

THE BUSINESS MAN AND THE CABINET.

In one of the telegrams to hand it will be seen that the Earl of Rosebery has, in a letter to the *Times*, once more advocated the admission to the Cabinet of one whom he would doubtless term "a purely business man." Some years ago—his Lordship went one better than this by advocating a "Cabinet of business men," or at least, if our memory serves us well, that a large proportion of the Cabinet should comprise "business men." Lord Rosebery before and since his retirement from active politics has made so many speeches full of advice, more or less acceptable, that it is somewhat difficult to keep along with him so as to do him justice on a point of accuracy—which, of course, is essential, as his Lordship is a man by no means to be taken lightly. As a statesman he has been, in our opinion, a failure, but as one who better than any other deserves the title of the "Nation's orator," he must be given full credit. And in his many speeches he has, as we have pointed out, frequently made some valuable suggestions, and on more than one occasion advocated that in the British Cabinet the voice of the "business man" should be heard and have both weight and effect. In many quarters his Lordship's suggestion was warmly received and in many of the newspapers for some little time afterwards quite an animated controversy proceeded. Then nothing at all happened. Probably nothing at all will happen now that his Lordship has once again brought forward the idea. Not that his Lordship's advocacy will in any way be responsible for the existence of this negative state—on the contrary, for few speakers outside of the Cabinet are likely to have so much weight in such matters as the veteran Statesman who succeeded the great Gladstone as Liberal Premier—but simply because such ideas as the one advocated strike the British mind, which is notoriously slow to adopt revolutionary changes, as being much too drastic for adoption without very serious reflection first taking place.

Those who seriously consider the matter of the admission of one or more business men as an integral and perhaps a permanent part of the Cabinet are first confronted with the difficulty of realising the suggestion. Lord Rosebery's idea that the business man should also be non-political—(by which his Lordship doubtless means that he should not be identified actively with any of the great Parties) complicates rather than elucidates the matter. Among the thousands of business men in the United Kingdom there are many who would be valuable acquisitions to any Cabinet. The special invitation of the Prime Minister to certain outstanding business men would probably be sufficient to effect the change, though we are inclined to think that the members of the House of Commons

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. Rapp was fined \$5 by Mr. Hazland yesterday for allowing his dog out unmuzzled.

Messrs. Vernon and Smyth report "No Change" in the local share market this afternoon.

Thirty-five Chinese appeared in four gambling cases at the Magistrate's Court today. One keeper was fined \$150, the gamblers being fined \$3 each.

Ralph Crawford, a gunner in the R.G.A., was summoned at the Police Court today for assaulting a ricksha coolie. The case was adjourned.

Round in Canton Road, Kowloon, in possession of the stock and branch of a Winchester rifle, a Chinese was remanded by Mr. Hazland today for inquiry.

Mr. J. Bentley, of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, was summoned at the Police Court today for allowing his dog out in a park without a muzzle, and was fined \$5.

"I was in gaol twenty years ago," a Chinese charged with larceny told the Magistrate this morning. Inspector Brazil, however, said that prisoner was banished eight years ago after another spell in gaol. Defendant was fined \$30 or six weeks.

"I would like to let the boy out without bail but he would clear, I'm afraid," Inspector O'Sullivan told the Magistrate this morning in the case of two defendants, one a small boy, charged with selling lottery tickets. Defendants were remanded in bail of \$150 each.

For the week ending November 13th one fatal case of bubonic plague (Chinese) was reported. The case occurred in the Eungmoo district. In the same period, three fatal (Chinese) cases of diphtheria were reported, and four cases, two being fatal, of enteric fever—one British, one American and the rest Chinese, on being imported.

"I do not know whether that is true or not. It is an old dog, it is near the end of the year, and when the police catch them they always say that," said Inspector P. O'Sullivan at the Police Court this morning, when a Chinese, summoned for keeping a dog without a licence, said he had now got one. He was sent back to get the licence, and fined \$5 on coming back with a licence taken out two days after the summons.

In a Government Gazette Extraordinary, published yesterday, it is stated that His Excellency the Governor, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Section 5 of the Full Court Ordinance, 1912, has been pleased to appoint Francis Arthur Hazland, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be a Judge of the Full Court for the purpose of the proceedings now pending in the Appellate Jurisdiction Action between Francisco Pereira Marquis (appellant) and the Great Western Smelting and Refining Company (respondents).

Military experts estimate the German losses during September at 300,000 in Russia, and 100,000 in France. The Austrian losses for the month are estimated at 250,000, including 80,000 prisoners. These figures do not include the victims of famine and 50,000 troops drowned in the Polish marshes.

ASSAULTING A RICHESHA COOLIE.

Felician Barbier, a Belgian, charged on remand before Mr. Lindell with assaulting a ricksha coolie and damaging the ricksha, was fined \$10 on each charge, and ordered to pay \$20 compensation to the coolie; he was discharged on the charge of theft from the passenger.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PATROL DUTIES URGENT NOTICE.
On and from November 16th, about sixty Patrolmen will be required each night for first night duty from the following Stations:—Central, No. 2, No. 7, Water Police, Hougham, Yau-mai, and Peak. O. C. Companies and etc., will immediately prepare reports showing the number of men they have living near and available for Patrol duties at the above named Stations.

All Inspectors and Sergeants will meet at the Magistrate at 5.30 p.m. to-day (November 16th).

STREET CASES.
Commanders of the Platoons firing on November 21st, will warn any of their men requiring practice in the use of the Service Rifle to attend at "Central" at 5.30 p.m. sharp on Friday, November 19th, and report to the Musketry Inspector.

MARTINI GARIBDI NO. 121.
The Member in possession of the above Carbine is requested to return same to the Store Sergeant at the Central Police Station as soon as possible. The number will be found on a small circular brass plate let into the butt.

(Sgd.) F. O. LEWIS,
D. S. P. (Reserve).

WHY IT SELLS.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy is the largest selling cough medicine in the world to-day, because it does exactly what a cough remedy is supposed to do. It stops the cough by easing the inflamed throat, soothes the inflamed throat, and does it speedily and effectually. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

A FUGITIVE'S APPEAL.

SEQUEL TO EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS.

Hung Shih Lung, who declares he is a political refugee, and formerly an officer in Dr. Sun Yat Sen's Revolutionary Army, appeared in the Full Court this morning to be released from Victoria Gaol on the ground that he was being illegally detained. Prisoner had been committed to gaol on a Magistrate's order following upon a requisition from the Canton authorities on a charge of murder at Sam-to-chuk in the Wei-chau district.

Mr. Eldon Potter made the application under Habeas Corpus, to the Full Court. The Attorney-General (Mr. J. H. Kemp), Mr. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. Jenkin (instructed by the Crown Solicitor, Mr. F. M. Hodgson) represented the Crown.

The case, said Mr. Potter, involved a number of very important points of law and also a very important question of fact, namely, whether the surrender of the fugitive was sought for the purpose of trying or punishing him for a political offence and that question would involve the examination of a considerable amount of evidence. The fugitive was 40 years of age and at a comparatively early age joined the Chinese Army as a commissioned officer at the time when the Manchus still reigned in China. In 1911 while still a commissioned officer he joined the society known as the Ko Ming Tong, a political society formed for the purpose of getting rid of the Manchus dynasty, a society which was in fact so notorious that, he thought, their Lordships would take cognisance of it. A revolution broke out in China in 1912 and the fugitive took a prominent part in that revolution, the result of which was that the Manchus dynasty disappeared and a Republic was proclaimed.

The first President of the Republic was Sun Yat Sen, better known among the Chinese as Sun Wan. The fugitive remained in the service of the party and was appointed by Chan Kwing Ming, who was at that time Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Kwangtung, to the command of nine regiments. Subsequently, Chan Kwing Ming was appointed Governor-General of Kwangtung and he promoted the fugitive to be Commander-in-Chief of the 12th Division of the troops and he resided at the Governor-General's. In February 1913 the fugitive was appointed superintendent of the district of Wei-chau, a civil and military appointment, and he retained that post until the Second Revolution which was for its object the deposing of Yuan Shih Kai and the setting up of Sun Yat Sen as President. "It would be remembered that Sun Yat Sen resigned in favour of Yuan Shih Kai and the second outbreak was in order to depose Yuan and re-place Sun. The fugitive took the side of Sun, to be more correct, of Chan Kwing Ming, who was one of the leading men who assisted to get rid of Yuan. Their Lordships, said counsel, had heard a lot about Chan Kwing Ming's abortive revolution. The fugitive took the losing side or perhaps he would not be there that day trying to avoid surrender. Another interesting fact was that the fugitive actually opposed with arms the present Governor-General of Canton, Leung Chai Kwong, as he was approaching that city; he opposed the advance of the man who was now seeking for the fugitive's surrender and counsel did not think that he could do better when dealing with that point than refer to the depositions in which the fugitive stated that in August 1913 he refused to follow Leung Chai Kwong, the man who counsel believed, had come before that Court to the extent of filing an affidavit.

The revolution or revolt of Chan Kwing Ming was a failure. They could call it what they liked outside—a mere attack upon an oilshop by armed robbers. The witnesses for the Crown had stated that there was not a real revolution, but that there was an armed robbery going on in isolated places.

The Chief Justice: That was at the time when the *de facto* government was established.

Counsel agreed but added that the Crown witnesses had never heard of the *de facto* Government. Chan Kwing Ming fled and one of the last to see was the fugitive, and on the 7th August he came to Hongkong. Then he went to Shanghai and from there to Japan to join Sun Yat Sen in that country. Early in 1914 it was decided by Sun Yat Sen and his advisors to start another revolution and the fugitive arrived in Hongkong in March 1914 for that purpose. He received a commission from Sun Yat Sen as Commander-in-Chief of Wei-chau. In November he was at the village of Sam-to-chuk where a murder was supposed to have taken place. He was there as a commander-in-chief and not as the Crown witnesses alleged, in the guise of a highway robber breaking into oil-shops.

The Chief Justice: Instead of being a robber he was a highly distinguished military official.

Counsel said that he thought that he could satisfy the Court that the fugitive was not a robber but a man of the highest importance in the revolutionary government. He was a man of the greatest importance politically as their Lordships would see by the documents which the Chinese Government produced, documents which were in the form of gazettes in which they would not find a reference to the murder of a coolie in an oil-shop but they would find mentioned several times of the arrest of Hung Shih Lung. The Government went so far as to offer a reward of \$10,000 for his arrest.

Dealing with the judgment of the Magistrate, Mr. Potter said that in effect it

THAT "FRIEND" AGAIN.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Lindell this morning with being in unlawful possession of a revolver and 141 rounds of ammunition at Connaught Road Central.

Evidence was given that the arms were found very cleverly concealed. The defendant, who had just returned from America, was going into the country, taking with him a round table, but was stopped by the police as he was walking down Connaught Road Central. The arms were found in a hollowed-out leg of the table, the top being screwed on.

Defendant said he did not know there was anything in the table, which had been given him by a friend to take to the country. He could prove that the table was given him by a friend. When he said that to the Iukong the latter told him he had better go to California and get his friend to pay the fine.

A letter handed to his Worship stated that the defendant was going back to the country, and the writer was giving him a letter, a table and a gold coin.

Defendant was fined \$150 or six weeks' arms being confiscated.

mean, "I do not believe him guilty but somebody else might." What was a *prima facie* case?

Mr. Justice Gompertz: Something on which the jury might reasonably convict. The Chief Justice said he rather wanted to hear Mr. Potter "rub it in" about the Magistrate's judgment. With all due deference to the Magistrate he thought that it was wholly unnecessary to go into the reasons for finding a *prima facie* case. He had gone out of his way to express grave and possible doubts.

Mr. Potter said that he would rub it in, in a moment. Counsel's view was that the Magistrate's function was as a judge with limited powers and he might utterly disbelieve the case that he would not commit the man for trial. For a Magistrate to find a man not guilty and then to commit him to trial was an absurdity.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: The Magistrate might have said that it was a case on which a jury might convict though he himself did not believe the case.

Mr. Potter pointed out that the Magistrate's Ordinance required that the Magistrate must in his opinion find there was a *prima facie* case. That was where the Magistrate went wrong. "I do not and the man guilty, I do not find a presumption of guilt, but some other being might." That was an entirely wrong exercise of the Magistrate's function.

The Chief Justice observed that supposing that the Magistrate had committed without giving his opinion the Full Court would have no power.

Mr. Potter said that was what the Magistrate did do at first and on application he gave his views for committing. Under the Magistrate's Ordinance it would not do for him to say "Well, I'll leave it for someone else to form an opinion," which was exactly what he had done in that case. If that was the duty of the Magistrate he was a mere puppet and nothing more; a mere automaton; and they knew that was not his position because they knew he was an official officer.

The Chief Justice said the man had been convicted on evidence which he (the Magistrate) did not believe.

Mr. Potter said, with great respect, that was his view entirely. The point raised was a most serious one and if a Magistrate could do that one of the safeguards to a prisoner was taken away. There was no authority for the proposition. The Magistrate would not take the responsibility and in effect said "I will shirk the whole thing and leave it to somebody else." What the Magistrate decided was that there was not a *prima facie* case. In a much as three men had gone into the box and said they saw the prisoner shoot the coolie, a jury might believe it or another tribunal might believe it.

The Chief Justice said he had never heard of such a decision and what troubled him was a Magistrate committing on evidence which he (the Magistrate) did not believe. After hearing the evidence for the defence he raised a new opinion. It seemed to him (the Chief Justice) that if the Magistrate was going to convict when he distinctly had that opinion, was there any case at all in which he could not commit?

Mr. Potter said there must be enough that the post of Magistrate would become ministerial and not judicial.

The Justice Judge said it was his opinion that the Magistrate formulated his opinion on the argument which had gone before. A judgment was not always given when a prisoner was committed and any doubt the Magistrate might have were locked away in his own breast.

Mr. Potter said there must be enough evidence of a probable presumption of guilt for a man to be convicted. There could not possibly be two standards—a shadowy standard that the jury might convict, and another standard of a clear and probable presumption. It was impossible to think that the Legislature meant two standards. It could not be presumed that a Magistrate of this Colony did not know the popular meaning of a *prima facie* case.

The Justice Judge: He has to construe the Ordinance, which nobody appears to succeed in doing.

The hearing was adjourned.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Colonial Secretary, was present during a part of the afternoon sitting.

GYMKHANA TRAINING TIMES.

Most of the police in training for next Saturday's Gymkhana (postponed from last Saturday) were galloped this morning. The grass course was closed and on the sand course it was heavy going. There was a little rain about a quarter to eight. The times done were—

Roman Chief, Sedgwick, 11 miles, 39, 1.15, 1.50, 2.35.4, 3.00.3; last 1.84.4. Still has the habit of lacing, or is it tiring, at the finish.

Masacotte, 3 furlongs, 14.4+30.8+45. Very fit.

Adwiche, Gegg, 1 mile, 55.5, 1.11.2, 1.44.1, 2.20.1; last 1.34. Went very smartly. Will have to improve considerably to win.

Roman Chief, Knoll, 1 mile, 41.1.18, 1.53.3, 2.28.1; last 1.32.3. Went easily all the way; good finish.

Saxon Chief, Forbes, 1 mile, 55, 1.10, 1.44, 2.19.3; last 1.35.3. Went off too fast for the first half; finished dead.

Dunrobin, boy, 1 mile 50, 1.14, 1.47, 2.20; last 1.35.

Shamrock, boy, 11 miles, 39, 1.17.2, 1.55, 2.32.1, 3.00.3; last 1.74.1. Taken easily all the way. This pony should be in top form by Saturday.

Ideal Dahlia, Knoll, and Skelp, Kramer, 1 mile, 58, 1.13.8, 1.49.4, 2.22.3; last 1.32.4.

Duke Dahlia, boy, 1 mile, 41.3, 1.15, 1.50.1, 2.22.3; last 1.04.3; last 1.22.2. Going better than during training for previous Gymkhana.

Lorenz, Forbes, 1 mile, 59, 34, 22.1+45.1. Went very nicely; good finish.

Maybey, boy, 11 miles, 39, 1.18.2, 1.50, 2.35.4, 3.00.2; last 1.33.3. Taken easily all the way. Should be in the pink of condition on Saturday.

Castellan, boy, 1 mile, 42, 1.20.3, 1.56.3, 2.30.3; last 1.34. Too fast. Hard training stopped on account of an attack of bleeding from the nose.

OIL FUEL FOR SHIPS.

Probable Development After The War.

The end of the war, according to the Syren and Shipping, is apparently to see the oil-burning steamer in greater favour than it has ever been. The majority of the vessels of the type regularly seen in United Kingdom ports are tankers which are obviously able to burn liquid fuel with the maximum of economic advantage. But in several parts of the world—notably on the North and South American Pacific coasts—oil burning passenger vessels are proving highly successful. When the enterprise of the group of British shipping companies mature, we may look for something of the same kind on the Atlantic. Moreover, if, as we confidently believe will be the case, their example is extensively followed, the demand for oil-burning installations will be very great.

In these circumstances, we think that makers of burners would be justified in giving greater publicity—not, perhaps, to the technical details of their systems with which the public is tolerably well acquainted, but to the economies which they achieve. We have indicated at one time or another the leading features of well-known arrangements like the Meyer-Smith, the Wallend-Howard, and the Kermode. But always in dealing with them we find it difficult to hit upon a graphic enough illustration of their meaning for shipowners. Descriptive engineers tell the engineer something, but while not exactly Greek to the shipowner, the phrase does not give him any, any, fuel economy per indicated horse-power does. He knows what fuel oil will cost him, and how the price compares with that of coal. He knows that he can get the cost of an oil burning installation if he inquires in the proper quarter. But, if he is not told beforehand what the saving is, he is not likely to be, he may never think about asking for the cost of an installation. The main thing is to get him to move, and the best way to do that is to tell him the amount of money oil burning will leave in his pocket.

ENGINEER FOR TRAWLERS.

Most readers are probably aware that the internal combustion engine has, so far, failed to attract British owners of full-powered fishing vessels, such as trawlers. The explanation is in some quarters assumed to be that the majority of our steamers of the type have their propulsion power, than was until recently estimated to be within the capacity of low-compression oil engines—in other words, machines of the semi-Diesel and hot bulb types. There is something to be said for the view. It is the case, we think, that the majority of our trawlers are of the type which are available in capable of satisfactory service. But it is the case, we think, that British fishing vessels, owners have practically no capital in any. If they had 20 oil engines would not be hanging fire to the extent it is.

There are, however, other reasons which are not less entitled to consideration. Deep sea fishing vessels need power for other purposes than propulsion, and they get it very conveniently and cheaply in steamers. We do not suggest that none of the motor winches which are available is capable of satisfactory service. But it is the case, we think, that British fishing vessels, owners have practically no capital in any. If they had 20 oil engines would not be hanging fire to the extent it is.

Another reason for this low compression oil engine's repugnance to trawler owners is to be found in the fact that this particular fishing industry is carried on by more or less powerful groups of capitalists who are heavy proprietors of steamers. Their businesses are organised on the basis of steamers, and they are unlikely to be agreeable to change over until the full-powered, deep sea motor fishing vessel is a highly efficient mechanical proposition and convincingly superior all round to the big steam trawler. Eventually it will be of course, as well in addition to their difference with the problems involved, make no headway to be patient.

A FAVORITE RHE DOWNS.

THE GOLF, the football player and the all round athlete know the value of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is just the thing for a rub-down after a hard game. All-around: disengages the major and minor muscles and relieves the nervous system. It is a time-saver, by any other treatment, for sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Will dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR	STEAMER	To	REMARKS
LONDON & BOMBAY via NELLORE	See Special	19th Nov.	Advertisement
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, NANKIN	Capt. G. M. King	23rd Nov.	Passage
LONDON via SINGAPORE, NAGOYA	Capt. A. B. G. King	24th Nov.	Passage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, NANKIN	Capt. C. E. King	4th Dec.	Passage

P. & O. S. N. Co's Office.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA
AND SEATTLE

In connection with THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE &
ST. PAUL RAILWAY
FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA via
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKKAICHI
AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "CHICAGO MARU"	Capt. K. Hori	Tuesday, 30th Nov.	at 3 p.m.
S.S. "CANADA MARU"	Capt. T. S. King	Thursday, 9th Dec.	at 3 p.m.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the latest wireless apparatus. Best adapted for carrying bulk, treasure and parcels.

FOR BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

FOR TAMSUI AND KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

FOR ANPING AND TAIKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

FOR HAIPHONG via HOIHOW.

FOR SINGAPORE via HOIHOW.

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SHIPPING

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMER	To	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	See Special	Nov. 18, at 4 p.m.	
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	See Special	Nov. 21, Daylight	
SHANGHAI	See Special	Nov. 21, Daylight	
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	See Special	Nov. 23, at 4 p.m.	
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	See Special	Nov. 30, at 4 p.m.	

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER.—Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "HANUL"

MANILA LINE—Two Screw Steamers "Chihna," "Taming," & "Tian"
Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck, aft on "Taming" and "Tian."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS & CARGO.
S.S. "Aihai," "Chuan," "Liangchow," "Lochow," "Yeh chow" and "Sinking,"
with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms,
maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving
Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo
on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers
arr. landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Via SHANGHAI, MANILA, the INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

STEAMER	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU (Cargo Steamer)	11,000-15 knots	Sun., 28th Nov.
TENYO MARU	11,000-15 knots	Tues., 30th Nov. at Noon.
NIPPON MARU	11,000-15 knots	Tues., 14th Dec. at 10.30 a.m.
SHINYO MARU	11,000-15 knots	Thurs., 23rd Dec.
OHIO MARU	11,000-15 knots	Tues., 28th Dec. at Noon.
PERIA MARU	11,000-15 knots	Wed., 26th Jan. at Noon.
DAIREN MARU	11,000-15 knots	Wed., 26th Jan. at Noon.

Proceeding to South America via San Francisco, Omitting Shanghai.
First Class to London. 27-10. Return (6 months) £190.
New York 280.
San Francisco 245.

SPECIAL RATES given to Naval and Military, Civil Servants, Missionaries, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD tickets issued in connection with all the principal Mail
Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

For Coroner via Japan Ports, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles,
Salina Cruz, Bahia, Callao, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso.
Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires, etc.

STEAMER Displacement Tons & Speed. Sailing.

KIYO MARU 17,500-15 knots. Saturday, 8th Jan. at Noon.

For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to
K. DOI Acting Agent,
KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

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STEAM FOR

STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA,
BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN,
AFRICAN PORTS, AND

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Through Bills of Lading issued for BATA,
VIA PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL,
ITAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH
AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship NELLORE, Captain
A. M. King, carrying His Majesty's
Mail will be despatched from this
port on or about FRIDAY, the
19th November, 1915, taking
passengers and cargo for the above
ports in connection with the Company's
Steamship Mongolia from Colombo. Pass-
engers' accommodation in which vessel is
secured before departure from Hongkong,
Suez and Suez, and the two and cargo
for Italy, France and London (under
arrangement) will be transhipped at
Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding
direct to Marseilles and London.
Other cargo for London etc. will be
conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to
the S.S. King due in London about
3rd January, 1916.

Parcels will be received at this Office
until 4 p.m. the day before sailing.
The contents and value of all packages are
required.

For further particulars, apply to
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